

General Smuts has arrived and held private conversations with certain Irish leaders, virtually nothing is known by the general public as to how matters are progressing.

Everybody is talking peace and rumors that a truce is about to begin are current everywhere, but neither side has issued any statement. There is an evident slackening of the government's repressive activities in some directions, while it is remarked that there has been no ambushing of crown forces in Dublin and the immediate neighborhood for some days. As regards the continuance of tragedies in the country districts, it is contended these districts often are not in direct touch with Sinn Féin headquarters.

LONDON, July 5. (By The Associated Press.)—Conferences between General Smuts and prominent Irish leaders got under way immediately upon his arrival, says a dispatch to The Evening News. General Smuts conversed with Lord Mayor O'Neill and after that with De Valera and Griffith. Sir James Craig left Belfast for London today, and it is pointed out that he will have abundant time to confer with members of the government and others pending a decision by De Valera whether he will attend the proposed London conference.

The Ulster Premier declared, according to The Mail, that he and his colleagues were willing to explore any avenue of agreement in Ireland, but that the Ulster government was convinced the cause of peace in Ireland was bound up with the maintenance of the integrity and recognition of the existence of the Northern Parliament.

Pending the outcome of present negotiations, the government has sent out word that it is not prepared to be confined to premises where there is good reason to believe munitions are stored, the orders directing that in case of doubt decision as to whether a raid is to be made shall be left to "higher authority," in other words, to the Dublin Castle authorities. There is no reciprocal action from the Irish republican army chiefs so far as the government has been advised, but the impression prevails that both sides are disposed not to embarrass the possibilities of peace by any aggressive acts.

Official Expressions Cautious

Government spokesmen are extremely guarded in their statements, and have refused to give any indication of any intention to diminish in Sinn Féin activities, being fearful lest any claim made of that nature might result in fresh outbreaks calculated to show that the power of the Irish republican army is unimpaired.

On both sides, it is pointed out, there are many difficulties in the way of arriving at anything more than a tacit truce, as it is believed unlikely that the Sinn Féiners could be persuaded from the execution of a long-sought spy, just as the crown forces could hardly be expected to refrain from arresting an important rebel fugitive who chanced to be found.

Yesterday's Dublin conference, however, the authorities say, has created a more favorable atmosphere, and there is a considerable lessening of the tension in both camps.

### Irish Girl Shot Dead

#### Shielding Her Brother

### Laborer Is Slain at Home by Masked Men; Train Filled With Juries Is Fired On

BEIRFAST, July 5.—While shielding her brother from an attack near Newry, a girl school teacher named McAnuff was shot dead, says a message received to-day from Newry. The attack was carried out by a band of armed men.

Miss McAnuff was a native of County Down and head teacher of a school at Bradford, from which she had only returned a few days ago to visit her home. The raiders called at the house and asked her brother to sign an undertaking not to participate in any anti-bushes or murders. He signed the paper and she also offered to sign, but was told that it was needless. A few moments later shots rang out and she fell dead.

DUBLIN, July 5.—It is officially reported that masked men took Peter Keys, a laborer, from his home at Rushin, Queen's County, and shot him dead. Thomas McGorrah, of Tarnonberry, Rosecommon, was shot and dangerously wounded by masked men in his father's house this morning.

The engineer of a train conveying juries to the Waterford assizes from Limerick to-day, finding the railway gates closed at Canphag, drove through the gates, whereupon the train was fired on from both sides of the railway. There were no casualties.

### Turkish Nationalist Forces Occupy Most Of Ismid Peninsula

### Allies Reported to Have Considered Asking Rumania to Send Troops for Defense of Constantinople

LONDON, July 5.—The Turkish Nationalists have occupied almost the entire Ismid peninsula and some of them have even entered the neutral zone, says an Exchange Telegraph dispatch from Constantinople to-day.

It is said that a private meeting of the Allied High Commissioners in Constantinople discussed the question of asking Rumania to send troops to defend Constantinople against the Nationalists, if necessary, the dispatch adds.

ATHENS, July 6.—The Protovousa says it learns from Smyrna that the Greeks have again occupied Karamural, on the south shore of the Gulf of Ismid, and that another Greek column has occupied Isnik, midway between Ismid and Brussa.

The occupation of Isnik means that a junction has been effected between the Greeks at Karamural and those on the Brussa front. It is semi-officially said that the bombing of the Gulf of Ismid, and the seventy-five miles southeast of Brussa, and Eskişehir, eighty-five miles southeast of Brussa, by the Greeks has been extremely successful.

CONSTANTINOPLE, July 2 (By The Associated Press).—The Sublime Porte has delivered a sharp protest to the Allied High Commissioners here regarding the destruction committed by the Greek troops in the territories they have evacuated. The note calls the attention of the Allies to "special cases of willful incendiarism carried out by the Greek fleet on the Ismid peninsula." Great clouds of smoke over the peninsula were observable from here.

Reports of the commencement of a Greek drive against the Turks are, however, proceeding on the Ushak sector to the west of Afium-Karahisar. The Turks have recaptured Karamural, on the south shore of the Gulf of Ismid, about fifty-five miles southeast of Constantinople, which Greek battleships had reduced to ruins.

## Senate Recess

### Beaten After Sharp Debate

### Lodge Resolution for Adjournment to August 8 Defeated, 27 to 24, With Party Lines Broken Up

### Farm Members Triumph

### Export Corporation Bill and Emergency Beer Legislation Involved in Issue

From The Tribune's Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, July 5.—After a three-hour controversy in the Senate to-day, a resolution of Senator Lodge, Republican leader, under which the upper house would have adjourned from July 9 to August 8, was defeated by a vote of 27 to 24.

The action taken was considered significant for the reason that most of the Senators who were seeking to take an adjournment were also trying to confine the rest of the work of the extra session to tariff and tax revision. The Senators who opposed adjournment were headed by the recently formed agricultural bloc, and they are demanding that several important bills with relation to the agricultural industry be taken up and passed. One of them is the Norris bill for the formation of a \$100,000,000 Federal corporation for exportation of surplus farm products. Dry Senators, who want supplemental prohibition legislation, also opposed adjournment.

Summer Session Probable

In effect, therefore, the refusal of the Senate to-day to adjourn means that this body will remain in Washington either the entire summer or most of the summer, while waiting for the tariff bill, and will put in its time on bills other than on tariff and taxation. It is not expected that the tariff bill will be reported from the Finance Committee to the Senate until about September 1.

It is still possible that a recess or adjournment of several weeks will be arranged in August, but there appears little prospect of any let-up until the agricultural bloc has got through a part of its program. Moreover, Senator McCumber hopes to see the soldiers' bonus bill passed by the Senate at an early date. Senator Lodge said he would make no further effort at adjournment.

Party lines were split on the question of adopting the Lodge resolution. The Senators who voted against adjournment included Borah, Capper, Gooding, Hale, Kellogg, Kenyon, La Follette, McKinley, McNary, New, Nicholson, Norris, Spencer, Sterling, Sutherland and Warren, a total of sixteen Republicans, and Ashurst, Broussard, Caraway, Hays, Owen, Pennington, Ramsdell, Simmons, Trammell, Walsh of Massachusetts and Watson, of Georgia, a total of eleven Democrats.

### Beer Bill Also Involved

Involved in the controversy was an addition to the program of agricultural legislation, the "beer emergency" bill. Senator Sterling, head of the subcommittee in charge of this bill, pointed out that an emergency existed, and in addition to the need of passing agricultural legislation it was important to pass the Willis-Campbell supplemental prohibition bill, or "beer emergency" measure. Wayne B. Wheeler, head of the National Prohibition League, was at the Capitol to see dry Senators while the discussion was on.

When Senator Lodge offered the resolution, which at first called for adjournment to July 28 but was later changed to August 8, Senator Norris, chairman of the Senate Committee on Agriculture, spoke vigorously against it, intended to give relief to the agricultural industry, ought to be disposed of before the Senate quits Washington.

Replying to the argument that the heat is too sweltering for Senators to stay in Washington and legislate, Senator Sterling called for relief of the farmers who are "sweltering with anxiety." He took up the "beer emergency" bill and said it is pertinent to be prescribed as medicine would render national prohibition "a farce."

Senator Fletcher, of Florida, assailed the record of the Republicans and called for relief of the farmers.

Senator Kenyon also opposed the resolution and enumerated agricultural bills that, he said, should be passed.

Sensor Norris said it would be impossible to pass the farm export corporation bill if the Senate quit to August 1, as there would not be time before the tariff bill had to be taken up.

Senator La Follette declared agricultural interests were suffering from "a designed deflation" by the Federal Reserve Board which cost the farmers "a clean seven billions at once." He predicted the day was not far distant when the business interests would demand either the radical amendment or repeal of the Federal Reserve act.

Sensor John Sharp Williams and Underwood both spoke for the resolution, but Senator Simmons, ranking Democratic member on the Finance Committee, criticized it in severe terms. Senator New, of Indiana, also spoke briefly against the bill.

## Hays Reinstates Union Postal Clerks Whom Burleson Ousted

Special Dispatch to The Tribune

CHICAGO, July 5.—Ten of the eleven officials of the Chicago Postoffice Clerks' Union, who were ousted by former Postmaster General Burleson for "pernicious activity," were reinstated to-day and will be reemployed as soon as their civil service records are certified, it was announced to-day at the Federal Building.

The only officer of the union not reinstated under Postmaster General Hays's order is Pierce E. Butler, former president of the union, and now a Chicago newspaper reporter.

Mr. Hays signed the order in Washington last week, it was said, following an investigation which began soon as the new Postmaster General took office. An outside inspector was assigned to the task, and it was upon his report that the reinstatement was decided upon.

The ten who were reinstated are Fred Anderson, vice-president; Solomon A. Cohen, recording secretary; John J. Stewart, treasurer; Leo E. George, financial secretary; trustees, J. J. Adams, Frederick C. Albrecht, John J. Byrne and Thomas J. Drury; Harold Hoffman, former secretary, and Frank R. Halas, former treasurer, of the union.

The discharge of the eleven men on September 1, 1920, was the culmination of an eighteen months' fight between Burleson and the union.

The postal employees, through their union, began a series of advertisements in the newspapers protesting against several of Mr. Burleson's rulings and asking for a better wage scale and improved working conditions. The employees said they were within their legal rights and that they were in no way violating the postal regulations.

Nevertheless, they were ordered dropped on charge of "soliciting or causing to be solicited contributions of money from the public in violation of Section 171 postal laws and regulations in order to do everything in their power to publish and disseminate false and derogatory statements relative to the postal service."

This obligation of using force may be avoided.

"In our great effort at national reconstruction and the peaceful reconstruction of Europe and toward world peace we are counting very much on the United States. Whatever means may be envisaged by its distinguished government for participating in the work of civilized nations, we have decided in no way to do anything in order that America may work with France. Our two nations are inseparably united and we can count on one another in any circumstances, I feel quite certain."

"The sentiment of two peoples is the essential thing. Realization will come to us in due time. It is extremely agreeable to me to be able to speak on the subject of the relations of our two nations on the day following your glorious anniversary of national independence."

Premier Briand impresses one with his power. As he talks he makes one think somewhat of Premier Lloyd George. He has the Welshman's same stocky build, the same Gaelic features and the same jerky and emphatic method of delivery.

### Soviets' Offer to Trade With France Rebuffed

PARIS, July 5.—Representatives of Soviet Russia have been feeling out the ground in trade circles in France with the view, they indicated, of placing orders for automobiles and other articles of commerce, but reports are that they have met with little encouragement.

The reports that have been in circulation that Leonid Krassin, the Soviet Minister of Trade and Commerce, was entering into negotiations with France for a trade arrangement are attributed in official circles to a desire on the part of Moscow to draw out French opinion. The attitude of the French government, however, is declared to be unchanged—that is, that it will have nothing to do with the Soviet government or any other government in Russia until it shows solidarity and an intention to establish a moderate régime and to recognize foreign debts.

When he came into the Premier's office, Briand had a choice between two policies: either he could pursue the alliance with Great Britain at all costs, without America, even if France were obliged to make the greatest sacrifice for this written guarantee from London, or he could put less emphasis on the alliance with Great Britain and pay more attention to friendship with the United States and the reconstruction of Europe. Regarding the first alternative, Briand decided that, as France was politically and militarily strong enough to build a European peace policy in her own way, the necessity for a written bond with Great Britain was lessened. Moreover, he felt that diplomatic engagements were unnecessary where interests and sentiments were in accord. For example, if German aggression were renewed, the ties of common interest with Great Britain and of friendship with the United States would be worth far more than any formally signed papers.

Briand's policy to-day has admittedly diminished to a large extent the dangers to which France is exposed from Germany in the future. Briand is the friend of Italy, where a markedly Francophile Minister of Foreign Affairs, Marquis Delia Torretta, has just come into power. Briand is conciliatory toward the Turks, whose delegates in Paris were his guests to-day at Luncheon. He has faithful allies in Poland, Czechoslovakia, Rumania and Yugoslavia. His new policy of aiding in European reconstruction is seen in his charitable attitude toward Austria.

By the same token Briand is moderate in his attitude toward Germany, despite his knowledge that the people of that country still harbor a certain bitterness toward France.

Thus Briand is not following the lead of Clemenceau toward the building up of powerful military alliances, but has adopted what he believes is a more effective policy that works toward the rebuilding of Europe rather than its partition.

### Force Only as Last Resort

Premier Briand, on the subject of France's relations with Germany, made the following direct statement: "In the interests of peace we have trusted the German government. We have no desire whatsoever to employ force if we can avoid it, despite the absurd legends which persist and the evil propaganda impugning us. On the contrary, we are extremely desirous of reestablishing correct and active Franco-German relations which will be the best guaranty of European peace."

"Your ambassador (Hugh C. Wallace), who leaves Paris to-morrow, has understood our aim and expressed it in magnificent language. In the same way Myron T. Herrick, who is our friend, returning to us (as the ambassador), understands our objects. So also, I believe, do the immense majority of American citizens."

"We have force and right, but we shall never employ force if there is any other means of compelling respect for our rights. Our sincere desire is that

## Republicans in House Protest Fordney Tariff

### Unexpected Minority Report Calls Bill Violation of Party Campaign Pledges and Wrong in Principle

### Rates Oppress Consumers

### Sponsors Prepare to Bring Measure Up To-morrow, With Limit on Alteration

From The Tribune's Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, July 5.—A new obstacle was put in the way of tariff revision this afternoon, when Representative Frear, Republican, of Wisconsin, a member of the House Committee on Ways and Means, unexpectedly filed a Republican minority report on the Fordney bill.

Mr. Frear opposed the measure because he believes it is "fundamentally wrong in principle." His report declares it does not conform with the campaign pledges of the party, in that the rates proposed are excessive and prohibitory to the extent that debtor nations will be prevented "paying their debts in trade."

"A tariff bill containing many hundreds of items affecting countless industries and communities of the country necessarily will be objectionable in some details to individual members, but no reasonable effort to reach agreement by compromise of differences in committee should be rejected," said the Frear report. "If, however, a bill is believed to be fundamentally wrong in principle in important schedules, no member is bound to its support."

### Reminds of Platform Promises

Measured by that standard, this minority of the Republican majority members dissent from portions of the bill as reported by the committee for the following reasons: First, they do not meet specific party platform pledges; second, they contain provisions fundamentally indefensible."

Mr. Frear, in discussing his objections to the bill, declared that the measure will be judged by the campaign pledge that tariff rates "should be reasonable in amount and so adjusted as to prevent undue exactions by monopolies and trusts."

"Whenever any industry is controlled by a monopoly or price-fixing agreement and real competition ceases to exist, then any tariff duty in excess of the difference in cost of production here and abroad serves to raise the cost of the article produced to the consumer here and is beyond legitimate protective rates because it only benefits the monopoly," he declared. "Whenever tariff duties are placed so high that foreign-made articles cannot be imported so as to compete with American-made goods, then the tariff becomes prohibitive in fact and to that extent debtor nations are prevented from paying their debts to us in trade."

The minority Republican report points out the reasons for the repeal of the 1913 tariff law and adds that excessive tariff rates will not bring increased revenues needed to meet abnormal expenditures.

### Fears People Will Suffer

"Excessive rates will prevent a return to normal business conditions, and in this day of consolidations and monopolies such rates will enable favored industries to demand excessive profits from the people wherever a combination of prohibitory tariff rates and monopoly prevents competition," the report continues.

Recognizing "many difficulties surrounding differences of cost of production, American valuation, abnormal transportation charges in this country and other troublesome questions that enter into the consideration of any bill at this time," Mr. Frear asked: "Can the bill as drawn be defended?"

"Reductions from the Payne rates are made in the highly technical cotton schedule and also in agricultural items with some lowering of rates in other schedules," Mr. Frear adds. "Criticism of the bill by enemies of the protective principle will disclose how far it exceeds strictly protective lines and becomes prohibitive."

The balance of his report is devoted to a discussion of "excessive rates" which "suggest necessity for amendment of the bill so as to conform to the protective principle and not aid a monopoly."

Taking advantage of the last day of the holiday recess, the Republican protective tariff forces and the Democratic opposition in the House put in to-day at last minute behind-the-scenes preparations for the consideration of the Fordney bill on the floor Thursday.

The Committee on Ways and Means held a long session this afternoon to clear up "tag ends" and smooth some of the differences that have arisen over sections of the bill. It is understood that the members also discussed the character of the special rule under which the measure is to be considered in the House.

### Majority Caucus to Fix Rule

Republican leaders expect to reach an agreement on the rule at the caucus of majority members to be held to-morrow night. The sentiment appeared to-day to be strongly inclined toward a special rule prohibiting amendments, except by the Ways and Means Committee, to all except five important schedules in the bill. The ones that probably will be left open to amendment are the rates on oils, lumber, hides, chemical dyes and cotton. There

are sharp controversies on all of these, even among Republican members.

It was indicated by Chairman Fordney of the Committee on Ways and Means that House leaders believe they can send the tariff bill to the Senate before the end of July. He has been in touch daily with the majority in the Senate and has been assured that the upper branch of Congress will take up the measure without delay.

The bill probably will be reported out of committee to-morrow. Both the majority and minority reports were virtually completed to-day and will be made public to-morrow.

## Premiers Drop Discussion On British Naval Policy

### Problem Is Left to Parliaments Which Will Not Act Pending Disarmament Proposals

LONDON, July 5. (By The Canadian Press).—The British government's attitude of six months ago, as voiced in Parliament by Lord Lee, the present First Lord of the Admiralty, and Premier Lloyd George, namely, that the present imperial conference must deal with the question of imperial naval policy on a cooperative basis, appears to have been altogether abandoned, in the opinion of some of those who have followed closely the proceedings of the conference.

It is even said that a practically unanimous agreement has been reached by the conferees that a decision on the naval problem can be delayed for the present, and that in any event the matter is one to be determined by various Parliaments and not by any one conference, and, it is added, until a disarmament conference materializes or the issue is abandoned very little will be heard of either British or Dominion naval schemes.

To-morrow the conference meets Sir Robert Horne, Chancellor of the Exchequer, who will explain the position with respect to German reparations.

## Navy Still Is "Broke"

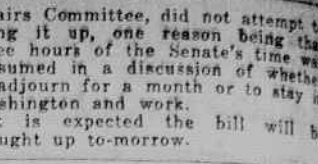
### Senate Again Fails to Act on Appropriation Bill

From The Tribune's Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, July 5.—The Navy Department again was kept waiting for its money to-day. Although five days have passed since the fiscal year opened, the department has not had a cent to its credit. The amount was expected to consider the navy appropriation bill to-day, but Senator Poindeux, acting chairman of the Naval

Affairs Committee, did not attempt to bring it up, one reason being that three hours of the Senate's time was consumed in a discussion of whether to adjourn for a month or to stay in Washington and work.

It is expected the bill will be brought up to-morrow.



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## They came in the same mail— an insurance check and a stock prospectus

HE left a wife, three little children and an insurance policy for \$25,000.

A check from the insurance company arrived promptly. So did the prospectus of a stock promotion company. Both came in the same mail. To the widow, with the average woman's ignorance of financial matters, the salesman of the promotion company, who called a few days later, seemed almost providentially sent.

After a family conference, at which the salesman did most of the talking, the insurance money was invested in the company's stock. For two years the stock paid 15 percent. Then dividends ceased. Today the stock has no market value and the widow and her children are entirely dependent on relatives for support.

It would have been a simple matter for this man to have established for his family a permanent benefit from his life insurance money; and it would have assured his family a steady income of at least \$1500 a year. He had merely to alter his policy to make the principal payable to this trust company as trustee for his beneficiaries, under conditions most advantageous to them.

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## France Ready To Aid U. S. in World Peace

(Continued from page one)

defeat of Bulgaria and the breaking up of the German coalition.

But Clemenceau and Tardieu repulsed Briand's offer to help frame the peace, little dreaming that Briand would later be called on to enforce the treaty, which he does not entirely approve, and to use the covenant of which on all occasions he has spoken with considerable skepticism.

Briand's sincere aim was to create for France a policy which would be entirely French not only in Europe but throughout the world. Clemenceau, on the other hand, desired above all to obtain guarantees from the United States and Great Britain against renewed German aggression. The treaties of alliance which he arranged were never ratified in either London or Washington.

When he came into the Premier's office, Briand had a choice between two policies: either he could pursue the alliance with Great Britain at all costs, without America, even if France were obliged to make the greatest sacrifice for this written guarantee from London, or he could put less emphasis on the alliance with Great Britain and pay more attention to friendship with the United States and the reconstruction of Europe. Regarding the first alternative, Briand decided that, as France was politically and militarily strong enough to build a European peace policy in her own way, the necessity for a written bond with Great Britain was lessened. Moreover, he felt that diplomatic engagements were unnecessary where interests and sentiments were in accord. For example, if German aggression were renewed, the ties of common interest with Great Britain and of friendship with the United States would be worth far more than any formally signed papers.

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## Coastwise Trips?

82 passenger vessels scheduled for all ports in the world are listed among the 352 passenger and freight vessels in to-day's New York Tribune

## Shipping and Travel Guide

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